LYSOVA, Z.A.; ALEKSANDROVICH, K.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: FRIDMAN, B.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GARANINA, V.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudni; LYSYANSKIY, Ye.B.

Comparing the technological efficiency of high-speed draw frames with 6 mm and 9 mm diameter combs. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIILV 16:118-126 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rukovoditel' eksperimental'noy laboratorii TSentralnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon.

ALEKSANDROVICH, K.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYSOVA, Z.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: FRIDMAN, B.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GARANINA, V.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYSYANSKIY, Ye.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Studying the setting of card clothing and the mounting of high-speed drawing machines. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIILV 15:3-23 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

LYSS, M.Sh., inzh.

Contact clarifier chambers made of precast reinforced concrete. Sbor. rab.Lengiproinzhproekta:37-39 0 '61. (MIRA 18:1)

L 13302-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5024783 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/65/000/009/1176/1179

AUTHOR: Yeremenko, V. N. (Corresponding member AN UkrSSR); Lystovnychyy, V. Ye.--Listovnichiy, V. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Problems of Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Instytut problem materialoznavstva AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Phase diagram of the titanium phosphorus system

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 9, 1965, 1176-1179

TOPIC TAGS: phase diagram, ~~titanium-phosphorus system~~, ~~binary system~~, titanium, phosphorus, phosphide, physical chemistry property, ~~eutectic reaction, peritectic reaction~~ solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: A study was made to determine the interaction between titanium and phosphorus and a phase diagram was constructed for the Ti—P system with up to 45 at% P. The existence of phases containing Ti_2P, Ti_3P_2, Ti_4P_3, and phases Ti_3P, TiP in the Ti—P system was confirmed. The physical and chemical properties of these compounds were determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Oct64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

LYSTSOV, A.I.; BRYNDIN, V.G.

Reduction of nickel oxide in a fluidized bed. TSvet. met. 34 no.12:16-21 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Nickel--Metallurgy)
(Fluidization)

S/032/62/028/002/034/037
B124/B101

AUTHORS: Lystsov, A. I., Bryndin, V. G., and Didyk, Yu. K.

TITLE: Setups for rapid determination of the activity and degree of reduction of nickel powder

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 2, 1962, 247-249

TEXT: This is a description of units designed to determine the nickel content of powder used in the cementation of copper from nickel electrolytes. The design of these units is based on the principle that the ferromagnetic properties of the powder are proportional to its degree of reduction. The sample is transferred to a small glass tube 1 (Fig.1) which is suspended from the end of steel spring 3 on the bend 2 of a copper wire; the other end of the spring is attached to the support. Mirror 4 is attached to the mobile end of the spring through a hinge; the mirror rests on rod 5. When electromagnet 6 is switched on, the tube with the sample is drawn into the magnetic field. Thereby, the spring is bent, which actuates the mirror and leads to a deflection of the reflected beam of light. The difference between readings from dial 7 in the presence and absence of a magnetic field depends on the reduction degree

of the powder. The measurement takes 3 to 4 min, and the error is 3 to 4%. Another unit for the same purpose is based on the change in inductance of one coil when the tube with the sample is introduced (Fig. 3). When tube 1 with the powder is introduced, the e. m. f. induced in part I of the secondary winding is greater than that induced in part II. The a. c. voltage induced is fed to rectifier 3 and measured with an МПШПр-54 (MPShchPr-54) millivoltmeter. For considerable variations of the a. c. voltage from the mains, stabilizer 5 is used. One analysis takes a few seconds. The error in measurement is 3-4%, depending on the degree of filling of the tube. Both devices should be calibrated with powders with a known degree of reduction. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat (Noril'sk Combine of Mining and Metallurgy)

Fig. 1. Device for determining the degree of reduction of nickel powder.
Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of a two-dial setup for determining the degree of reduction of nickel powder.

LOMAGIN, F.Ye.; PIOTROVSKIY, V.K.; LYSTSOV, A.I.

Ways to increase the recovery of metals from copper-nickel sulfide ores. TSvet. met. 35 no.7:21-28 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Copper--Metallurgy) (Nickel--Metallurgy)

LYSTSOV, A.I.; PECHENIK, T.S.; TIMOFEYEVA, O.I.

Dehydration of lower crystal hydrates of magnesium chloride in a fluidized bed in a flow of hydrogen chloride. TSvet. met. 38 no.1:62-66 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

LYSTSOV, A. Ya.

124-11-12459

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lystsov, A. Ya.

TITLE: The Experimental Determination of the Mass Transfer in an Underground Installation. (Eksperimental'noye opredeleniye privedennoy massy podzemnoy ustanovki)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. nauchn. konferentsii, Nr 1, Kemerovo, 1957, pp 225-233.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

LYSTSOV, V.N.; SUKHORUKOV, B.I.; BLYUMENFEL'D, L.A.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; PETUKHOV, V.A.

Spectroscopic study of deoxyribonucleic acid in the absorption band of 200 millimicrons. Biofizika 7 no.6:662-663 '62. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

SUKHORUKOV, B.I.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.; BIRSHTEYN, T.M.; LYSTSOV, V.N.

Optical properties and molecular structure of nucleic acids and their components. II. Spectroscopic study of the "coil-helix" transition in DNA at different temperatures and pH. Biofizika 8 no.3:294-300 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KUKHORUKOV, B.F.; LYSTSOV, V.N.; MOSHKOVSKIY, Yu.Sh.

Thermal denaturation of DNA as related to the pH value.
Biofizika 7 no.5:551-553 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 31344-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005998 S/0217/65/010/001/0105/0109

37
36
B

AUTHOR: Lystsov, V. N.; Frank-Kamenetskiy, D. A.; Shchedrina, M. V.

TITLE: The effect of centimeter radio waves on vegetative cells, spores, and DNA transformation

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: microwave, SHF, biological effect, mutagenesis, bacteria, DNA transformation, thermal effect

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effects of SHF on cooled (-196C) and normal-temperature molecular and cellular preparations. The purpose of the experiment was to observe how SHF affected DNA transformation and the condition of cells and bacterial spores. Samples were placed in test tubes located in the horn of a magnetron generator antenna. The pulsed radiation had the following characteristics: ν = 9370 Mc, R_{imp} = 17 kw, τ_{imp} = 10 sec, F = 500/cps, E_{ant} = 600 v/cm. Liquid nitrogen (-196C) flowed through a foam-polystyrene holder. The method of cooling the samples, which never varied, involved inserting the test tubes into the holder. The maintainance of -196C throughout an entire radiation session was judged as a function of the condensed liquid nitrogen which accumulated in the test tubes above the samples. In some tests, samples were irradiated without cooling. In these

Card 1/3

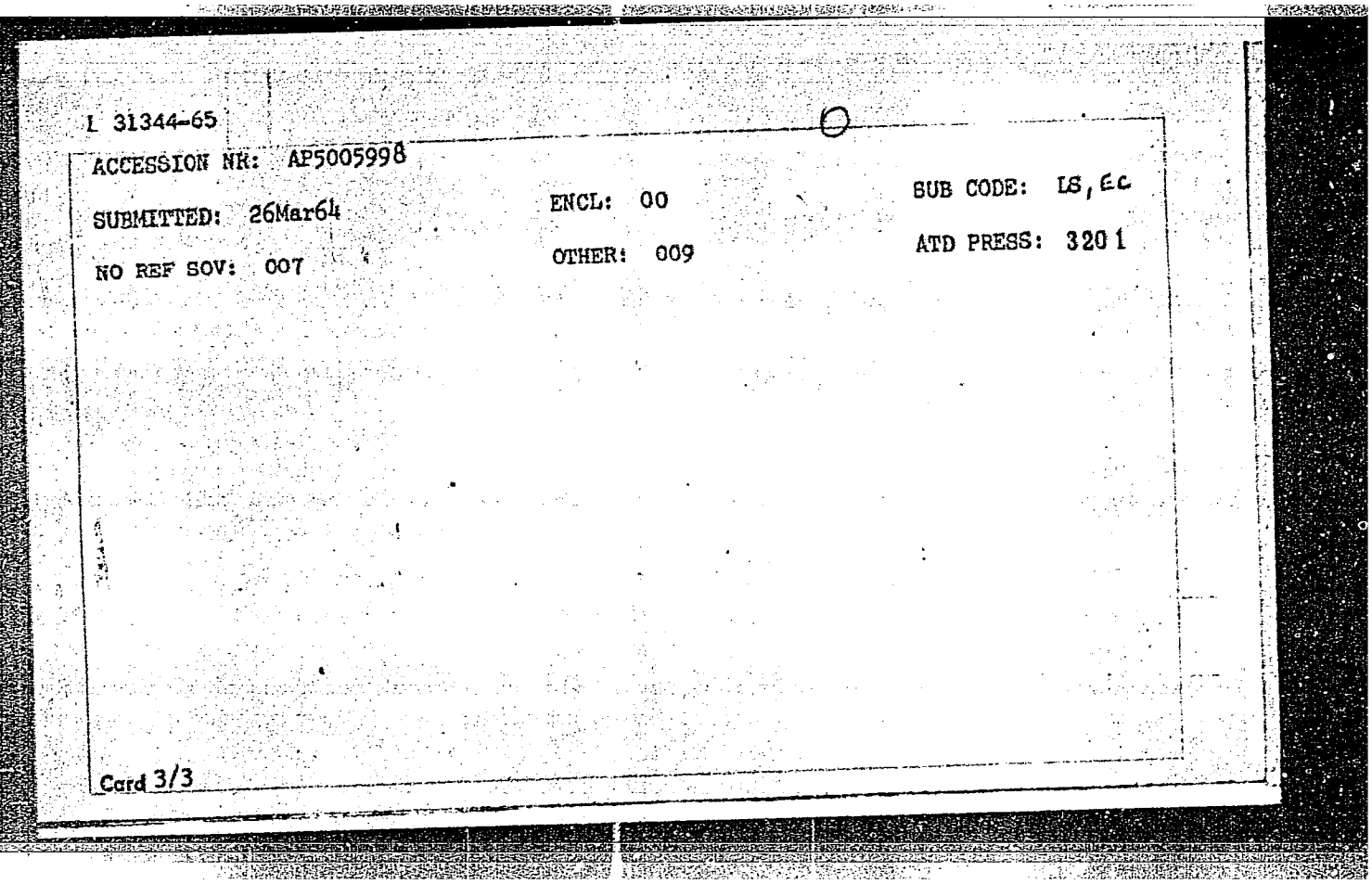
L 31344-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005998

cases, the temperature of the test-tube liquid was measured with a thermocouple. A figure in the original article shows how the test-tube temperature depended upon the duration of SHF irradiation. Heating of samples took place in a bath where the water was vigorously circulated. In spite of the fact that a high-powered, pulsed SHF field was used, the authors could not detect a specific (nonthermal) or mutagenic effect. Frozen bacterial preparations exposed to SHF showed a slightly higher survival percentage than their control. This increase in survival, which sometimes surpassed that of the control samples, could be explained either as a function of the destruction of bacterial aggregates by SHF, or, less likely, as a manifestation of the stimulating effect of SHF, observed in previous experiments. Although the fundamental effect of SHF on nonfrozen suspensions was thermal, there was a complete inactivation by SHF of metabolizing vegetative cells in contrast to nonmetabolizing spores. This is in agreement with another investigator's findings that ultra-shortwave irradiation deactivated enzymes. Consequently, it is possible to conclude that high-amplitude, high-frequency, electromagnetic fields do not evoke a specific (nonthermal) affect on the genetic mechanism of cells. However, such fields may directly affect metabolic and enzymatic processes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [CD]

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii imeni I. V. Kurchatova, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy)

Card 2/3



L 31344-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005998

SUBMITTED: 26Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, EC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3201

Card 3/3

STREL'NIKOVA, N.P.; LYSTSOVA, G.G.

Separation of tellurium from platinum and nonferrous metals by means of a cationite. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:142-144 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Tellurium--Analysis)
(Platinum--Analysis)
(Nonferrous metals--Analysis)

LYSTSOVA, G.G.

Trilonometric determination of copper in the presence of nickel and iron. Zav.lab. 27 no.8:964-965 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.P. Zavenyagina.
(Copper--Analysis) (Nickel--Analysis) (Iron--Analysis)

LYSTSOVA, G.G.

Use of thioxine in the analysis of platinum metals. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:543-544 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.P. Zavenyagina.

(Platinum metals--Analysis)

S/032/62/028/006/004/025
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Strel'nikova, N. P., and Lystsova, G. G.

TITLE: Determination of small amounts of bismuth in products containing non-ferrous and platinum metals

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 6, 1962, 659

TEXT: Bismuth was separated by precipitation with iron hydroxide in the presence of $NaNO_2$. In this process the main fractions of copper and nickel along with the platinum metals in the form of nitrite complexes are dissolved, whilst Bi, Fe, Te, part of Se, and small amounts of Cu and Ni remain in the sediment. The diethyl dithiocarbinates of Bi are extracted by chloroform at pH = 11 - 12, those of Se at pH = 4 - 6.2, and those of Te at pH = 4 - 8.8. Platinum metals, copper, and nickel form no carbaminates in the presence of KCN. Iron can be bound as a tartrate complex. Bi is colorimetrically determined with KI after decomposition of the bismuth carbaminate with HNO_3 and reduction of Bi with thiourea. The maximum error in determination is -6%. This method can also be used to determine Bi in copper slimes. There is 1 table.
Card 1/2

B/032/62/028/006/004/025
B110/B101

Determination of small ...

ASSOCIATION: Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A. P. Zavenyagina (Noril'sk Mining and Metallurgical Combine imeni A. P. Zavenyagin)

Card 2/2

S/032/62/028/011/002/015
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Strel'nikova, N. P., Lystsova, G. G., and Dolgorukova, G. S.

TITLE: Determination of impurities in selenium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 11, 1962, 1319 - 1321

TEXT: Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, and As impurities in selenium were determined quantitatively. Cu, Ni, Co, and Pb were separated from the bulk of Se by extracting their diethyl-dithio carbamates with chloroform from alkaline solution (phenolphthalein). Cu was extracted in the presence of Trilon B to prevent the coextraction of lead; lead extraction was effected with addition of potassium cyanide to prevent the coextraction of copper. The relevant metals were reextracted from the extracts with HNO_3. Finally, Cu was determined with diethyl-dithio carbamate, Ni with dimethyl glyoxime, Co with nitroso R-salt, and Pb with dithizon. Cu, Ni, Co, and Pb can also be separated by adsorption on a cationite from selenium which is not adsorbed from 0.1 N hydrochloride solution. To determine the As contained in Se, As was distilled from sulfate solution in the presence of HCl, hydrazine sulfate, and potassium bromide. In the distillate As was deter-

Card 1/2

S/032/62/028/011/002/015
B106/B186

Determination of impurities in selenium

mined on the basis of the color reaction with ammonium molybdate in sulfate solution in the presence of hydrazine sulfate. Using the methods described, the above-mentioned impurities can be determined in Se in concentrations of 10^{-3}%. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A. P. Zavenyagina (Noril'sk Combine of Mining and Metallurgy imeni A. P. Zavenyagin)

Card 2/2

STREL'NIKOVA, N.P.; LYSTSOVA, G.G.; DOLGORUKOVA, G.S.

Determination of impurities in selenium. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1319-1321 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Noril'skiy gornometallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.P.Zavenyagina. (Selenium--Analysis) (Metals--Analysis)

ACC NR: AT6036518 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0096/0097

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, P. V.; Lysukhina, G. V.; Uglova, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the resistance of animals to transverse accelerations by means of active and passive acclimatization under alpine conditions [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 96-97

TOPIC TAGS: high altitude physiology, hypoxia, alpine acclimatization, cosmonaut training, biologic acceleration effect, acceleration tolerance

ABSTRACT: The efficacy of passive and active (with physical exercise) alpine acclimatization as a nonspecific training method of increasing adaptive capacity to several extremal spaceflight factors, especially accelerations, was studied in 461 mice, 95 rats, and 28 guinea pigs acclimatized to alpine conditions in the neighborhood of Mt. El'brus. Functional state of the animals was evaluated before, during, and after acclimitization from blood analyses, gas metabolism determinations, and body weight dynamics.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036518

Acceleration tolerance in mice was determined by comparing survival rates for experimental and control groups of animals. In rats and guinea pigs, tolerance to acceleration was based on onset time and severity of cardiovascular disturbances shown on EKG's.

It was found that survival of acclimatized animals exposed to large accelerations was 1.5 to 2 times higher than that of the controls, this effect persisting 3 to 4 weeks after acclimatization ended. Cardiac disturbances appeared later and were less severe in acclimatized animals.

Active alpine adaptation with systematic physical training was more effective than passive exposure to high altitude. Active alpine acclimatization produced an acceleration survival rate 10% to 25% higher than passive acclimatization. [M. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

Lysukho, L.N.

SOSINA, S.M.; CHALENKA, D.K.; LYSUKHO L.N.; KRASOUSKAYA, A.A.

Local cold-resistant varieties ofyeasts for making fruit and berry wine in White Russia. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.biial.nav.no.2:101-113 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(White Russia--Yeast) (Fruit wines)

USSR / Microbiology - Industrial Microbiology. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38410.

Author : Sosina, S. N., Chalenko, D. K., Lysukho, L. N., Krasovskaya, A. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Local Cold-Resistant Yeast Races for Fruit-Berry Viniculture.

Orig Pub: Tr. Belorussk. n.-i. in-t pishch. prom-sti, 1957, No 1, 54-66.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

L 45 UKHO, L.A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry. I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2830

Author : Sosina, S.M., Lysukho, L.N.m Krasovskaya, A.A.

Inst : Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of the Food Industry.

Title : Preparation of Fungus Malt on a Barley Medium for the Brewing Industry.

Orig Pub : Tr. Belorussk. n.-i. in-ta pishch. prom-sti, 1957, No 1, 67-73

Abstract : The production technology has been worked out for a fungus malt with the use of barley: crushed barley is stirred with an equal volume of water, and sterilized in an autoclave at a pressure of 1 atmosphere for 1 hour. The sterile slurry is mixed with a well sporulated culture of

Card 1/3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry. I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2830

Aspergillus oryzae, used in an amount of 1-2%. The dishes containing the material (in a layer 4-5 cm thick) are kept in a thermostat at 28-30°, wherein the humidity is artificially maintained at 50-55%, and are stirred: the 1-st time after 24 hours, and at 12-hour intervals thereafter. Usually at the end of the third 24-hour period the first signs of spore formation are observed, after which the preparation is dried at 40°. The saccharifying capacity of the preparation is of 90 amylase units, the proteolytic -- of 125 units. Comparative brewing of beer was carried out with this preparation and with a fungus malt preparation produced with wheat bran, by the method of Ye.Ya. Kaleshnikov and D.V. Livshits. In either case the mash was prepared from 50% malt, 50% unmalted crushed barley, 1% of enzymatic preparation from Aspergillus oryzae strain 81. Degustation of the finished beer revealed

Card 1/3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2830

that the beer prepared with the enzymatic preparation produced with a barley medium, has better gustatory characteristics, being free from extraneous bitterness and of milder flavor. It is noted that both specimens of beer show poor frothing and low froth stability.

VISHNYAKOV, N.N.; DOVZHENKO, Ya.A.; LYSENKINA, D.S.; SYRKIN, Ya.M.

New cements for wells with high bottom temperatures. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:20-23 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu tsementnykh zavodov v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.

VISHNYAKOVA, R.N.; LYSUNKINA, D.S.; SYRKIN, Ya.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KARATANOVA, G.N.; KHOLODNYY, A.G.

Plugging cement for extra-deep oil and gas wells. Trudy IUzhgi-protsementa no.4:108-126 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

PA 30T48

LYSUNKINA, V. A.

USSR/Medicine - Rickettsia Jul 1947
Medicine - Epidemiology

"Epidemiology of Rickettsiosis," Prof N. N. Sirotinin, S. A. Gutman, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, V. A. Lysunkina, Kiev, 2 pp

"Vrachebnoye Delo" No 7

An expedition of the Ukrainian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, which went out to study the part played by mosquitoes, particularly Ixodes persulcatus, in the transmission of rickettsiosis. The article describes the experiments and the results which were obtained. This work was written at the Ukrainian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Director: S. N. Terekhov).

30T48

LC

1. KHODUKIN, N. I.; LYSUNKINA, V. A.; KAMENSHTEYN, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Asia, Central - Hemorrhagic Fever

7. Search for carriers of hemmorrhagic fever in Central Asia. Vop. kraev. pat., No. 2 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. LYSUNKINA, V. A. KHOZINSKIY, V. I.

2. USSR (600)

3. Hemorrhagic Fever

4. Reactions of complement fixation by brain antigen in hemorrhagic fever. Vop. kraev. pat. No. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Medicine - Q-Fever LYSUNKINA, V. A.

FD 153

Card 1/1

Author : Chumakov, M. P.; Belyayeva, A. P.; Shifrin, I. A.; Khodukin, N. I.; and Lysunkina, V. A.

Title : The study of Q-fever in the USSR. I. Data on the Identification of Q-fever infections.

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 5, 40-48, May 1954

Abstract : By preparing a highly active specific antigen of R. burnetti and using it to carry out complement fixation and agglutination reactions, Q-fever was detected in a number of oblasts in the USSR. Q-fever was also identified etiologically by isolating strains of R. burnetti from the blood of persons suffering from a typical fever, and from the ticks, Hyalomma anatolicum. The investigations are illustrated by 4 charts, a graph and a microphotograph. Many other persons working on Q-fever are mentioned, but no references are cited.

Institution :

Submitted : July 21, 1953. Presented at a scientific conference of the Institute of Virology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, December 1, 1952.

Comment W-30830, 11 Aug 54

LYSUNKINA, V.A.; MOZHAROVSKAYA, N.L.

Clinical aspects of Q fever in Uzbekistan. Klin.med. 33 no.3:42-45 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vaksin i syvorotok (dir. A.B.Inegamov, nauchnyy rukoveditel' prof. N.I. Khodukin)
(Q FEVER, epidemiology, in Russia)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.; ZVAGEL'SKAYA, V.N.

Natural reservoirs of the Q fever virus in Uzbekistan. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.11:59-61 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Tashkentskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaksin i syvorotok.
(UZBEKISTAN--Q FEVER)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Secretion of Burnett's rickettsia from the placentas of sheep and cattle in Uzbekistan. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.12:124-125 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(UZBEKISTAN--RICKETTSIAL DISEASES)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Detection of the Q fever virus in bats in Tashkent. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:117 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(TASHKENT—BATS—DISEASES AND PESTS)
(Q FEVER)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Results of studying certain species of ticks for Q fever in Uzbekistan. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no. 5:121 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok.
(KASHKA-DAR'YA PROVINCE—Q FEVER) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Detection of the Q fever virus on bats in the city of Tashkent.
Trudy TashNIIVS 6:183-185 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Q FEVER) (TASHKENT--BATS)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Results of a study of some species of ticks for Q ricketsiosis in Uzbekistan. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:186-189 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Q FEVER)
(UZBEKISTAN—TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DIESEASE)

LYSUNKINA, V.A.

Resistance of Rickettsia burneti. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:190-197 '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

(RICKETTSIA)

LYSUNKINA, Ye.I.

KOSIKOV, K.V.; BOCHAROV, S.N.; LYSUNKINA, Ye.I.

Effect of the cultivation temperature on the frequency of controlled heritable variations and the multiplication rate of yeast. Trudy Inst. gen. no. 27:95-98 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(YEAST) (TEMPERATURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LYSY, J.

CZECH

Improvement of textile materials with synthetic resins. J. Lysý. *Chem. Průmysl* 4(29), 284–7(1954).—A review of methods of treating materials to attain water resistance, crease-proofness, shrink-proofness, and felting resistance of the wool. L. A. Helwich

Lysy, Jan.

Treatment of textiles with plastic materials. Jan Lysý. *Chem. Průmysl* 5, 165-7(1955); cf. C.A. 49, 6849f. A review of methods of application of various polymeric materials to fabrics to attain creaseproofness, transparency of fibers, gloss, removal of shininess, fine touch, etc. Some developments in this field in Czechoslovakia are noted.
L. A. Helwich

3 may

CH

LYSY, JAN

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d

4-Chloro-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalicanhydride, its acid, and their derivatives. Jan Lysý and Zdeněk Ditrych. Czech. 89,968, May 15, 1959. Diels-Alder reaction of molar excess of 2-chloro-1,3-butadiene (I) with nonsatd. dienophylic anhydrides, acids, or derivs. in an inert gas atm. and the presence of 0.01–3% polymerization inhibitors gives the title compds. in 85–93% yield. Maleic anhydride (II) 294, I 303, and 1,3,5-$C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$ 3 heated to 75° under N, kept at 75–85° approx. 2 hrs., allowed to stand overnight, to the solidified mixt. added boiling H_2O 1000 contg. tannin 3, nonreacted I steam-distd., the acid soln. filtered with C and cooled gives 4-chloro-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalic acid (III) 551 parts, m. 172–4°. 4-Chloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophthalic anhydride is obtained in 93% yield by adding at 75° in the course of 1.5 hrs. I 75 to a mixt. of II 110 and I 30 (I is stabilized with $PhNMe_2$ 1) in ligroine 100 parts and working up the mixt. as above to give crystals, m. 121°. A soln. of fumaric acid 116 in EtOH 200 contg. phenothiazine 2 treated with I 95 and the mixt. refluxed 15 hrs. gives di-Et ester of *trans*-III 226 parts, b_{10} 160–70°. Di-Et maleate 172 treated with I 30 (stabilized with pyrocatechol 15), the mixt. heated to 70° and I 65 added at such a rate that the mixt. keeps at 80–90° gives di-Et ester of *cis*-III 241 parts, b_{10} 184–7°.

L. J. Urbánek

3
1-Jay(NB)
3

L 12938-63 EWP(j)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP3000078 Z/0009/63/000/005/0270/0274

59
58

AUTHOR: Lunak, Stanislav; Lysy, Jan

TITLE: Electroinsulating yarnishes on the basis of polyesters of terephthalic acid

SOURCE: Chemicky prumysl, no. 5, 1963, 270-274

TOPIC TAGS: electroinsulating varnish, polyterephthalate, heat resistance, epoxy resin, electric motor, varnish, resin

ABSTRACT: Three electroinsulating varnishes on the basis of polyterephthalates have been developed: Polyter CHS 60 I, Polyter CHS 55 P, and Polyter CHS 50 S. Polyter CHS 60 I, an impregnating varnish for electric motors, and Polyter CHS 55 P, a varnish for gluing of laminates, are mixtures of polyesters of terephthalic acid with glycol and glycerine, a low molecular epoxy resin, and a melaminformaldehyde resin in a cyclohexanon-xylenebutanol solvent. The varnishes contain zinc naphthenate as hardener. Polyter CHS 50 S, a varnish for coating glass-insulated wires, is a solution of terephthalic polyester with an organometallic Ti compound. Extensive laboratory and performance tests in several Czechoslovak electric-equipment plants showed that the varnishes are

Card 1/2

L 12938-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000078

permanently heat-resistant at 155C and have satisfactory mechanical and electrical properties. Their use will make it possible to reduce the size of electric motors and to extend their service life. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice (Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Varnishes, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul62 DATE ACQ: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 12309-63 EWP(j)/BDS ASD/AFFTC Pc-4 RM
S/081/63/000/005/ 066/075

AUTHOR: Lysy, J. and Ditrych, Z.

TITLE: A method for production of polyester resins 15

57

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 607, abstract 5T190P, (Czech. Patent 98429, 15 . 06 . 61)

TEXT: To obtain polyester and alkyd resins, 4-chlor-1,2,3,6-tetrahydroxyphthalic acid (I) and its derivatives are utilized. These compounds differ from phthalic acids by virtue of their tendency to sublime, their greater heat resistance and better solubility in reactive mixtures, which insures derivation of products, which in turn combine with resins, polymers and halogen derivatives. Example: 2 moles of linseed oil (LM) are heated for one hour with 1.1 mole of glycerin at 250° C in the presence of 0.05 % of PbO. The mixture is cooled to 180° C, and to it is added 1.25 moles of I, 0.25 moles of maleic anhydride and 0.2 moles of toluene. The esterification is conducted at 220° C with azeotopic distillation of water until a product is obtained with an acid number < 10. The derived alkyd resin (AC) dries rapidly in the presence of driers (Co and Pb naphthenates in the amount of 0.03 % Co and 0.3 % Pb by weight

Card 1/2

L 12309-63
A method for production of S/081/63/000/005/066/075

of AC) forming a hard coating. When half of LM is substituted by tung oil the obtained coatings are more stable in water and possess insecticidal and fungicidal properties. To the derived AC 20 - 30 % of chlorinated rubber may be added. Stabilized emulsions are obtained by emulsified-hydrogenation of 70 % solution of AC (in butanol) in warm water containing 5 % casein, 0.5 % ammonium hydroxide and 0.5 % sulfonated castor oil. T. Zvarova.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LYSY, J.; GURYCOVA, D.

Use of the latex test in the serological diagnosis of tularemia.
Cesk. epidem. 13 no.5:267-270 S '64.

1. Katedra epidemiologie Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava.

IESHEK, F. [Lesek, F.] (Pardubitse, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); LYSY, Ya. [Lysy, J.] (Pardubitse, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika)

Use of ionites for the removal of inhibitors from monomers. Plast. massy no.6:59-61 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 45090-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 AM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011966 CZ/0009/65/000/004/0238/0239

19
18
B

AUTHOR: Lesek, F.; Lysy, J.

TITLE: Eliminating inhibitors from monomers by ion exchange resins

15

SOURCE: Chemicky prumysl, no. 4, 1965, 238-239

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization inhibitor, inhibitor removal, monomer impurity, ion exchange resin, styrene purification, hydroquinone extraction

ABSTRACT: In order to overcome the disadvantages of previous methods of eliminating inhibitors from monomers before polymerization (e.g. by distillation, leaching with alkali or acid solutions, the vacuum method, etc.), the authors suggest the use of ion exchange resins capable both of ionic reactions and adsorbing weakly ionizable and non-ionizable substances. When saturated with inhibitors, the resin is converted to a Cl- form by a dilute hydrochloric acid solution, and then to an OH-form by an aqueous hydroxide solution. The experiments described here employed a 3% HCl solution in the first step and a 3% NaOH solution in the second leaching of styrene containing 0.01% hydroquinone. The inhibitors turned the leaching solution brown so that their content could be measured colorimetrically. The resin was then regenerated in two steps - by

Card 1/2

L 45090-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011966

HCl and by NaOH. These aqueous solutions proved 10% more effective in regeneration than the usual alcohol solutions. It is important, however, to prevent contact with air in the OH form in order to prevent the resin from absorbing CO_2, which would reduce its adsorptive capacity. Inhibitors may be eliminated by this process even if considerable polymerization has occurred in the solution. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice (Synthetic Resin and Lacquer Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GURYCOVA, Darina; LYSY, Jan; Chair of Epidemiology, Medical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Epidemiologie Lekarskej Fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho), Bratislava.

"The Use of New Media for Cultures of Pasteurella Tularensis."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 7, 1966, pp 529 - 535

Abstract: Mc Coy's egg medium is not as sensitive in quantitative cultivation experiments as thioglycolate media. The sensitivity of thioglycolate media approximately equals that of GCBA media, but the incubation period for thioglycolate media is much shorter. (24 to 28 hours). Thioglycolate media are suitable for the diagnosis of tularemia. 2 figures, 1 Table, 9 Western, 3 Czech, 3 Russian references. (Manuscript received 6 Dec 65).

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031120018-4"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LYSY, J; SOBOTA,,K; GYRYCOVA, D

1. Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine (Katedra epidemiologie Lek. fak.)-(for ?); 2. Department of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Medicine-(for ?).Both faculties Komenskeho University (Univerzity Komenskeho), Bratislava

Bratislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 2, January 1966, pp 118-121

"Primocultivation on a new liquid thioglycolate medium of P. tularensis from pathological material of human origin."

LYSYAK, K. I.

Dissertation: "Comparative Study of the Heating of Lignin During Its Pyrolysis in a Liquid or a Gaseous Medium." Cand Tech Sci, Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, Leningrad, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 12, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: Sum 31[illegible], 23 Dec 1954

TSVETAYEVA, I.P.; LISYAK, N.K.

Determination of the changes in the degree of polymerization of wood pulp during the initial stages of cooking process using the direct nitration of wood. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1340-1345 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 26113-65

ACC NR: AP6012443 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0359/65/000/005/0139/0145

AUTHOR: Lysyak, N. K. (Aspirant); Agranat, A. L. (Senior research associate); Solodkiy, F. T. (Docent, Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Special Laboratory for Utilization of Living Tree Elements, Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy (Problemnaya Laboratoriya po ispol'zovaniyu zhivykh elementov dereva Leningradskoy lesotekhnicheskoy akademii)

TITLE: Investigation of the nonsaponifiable fraction of the resinous material in coniferous needles. Report I

SOURCE: IVUZ. Lesnoy zhurnal, no. 5, 1965, 139-145

TOPIC TAGS: soap, wood chemical product, vitamin, chlorophyll, resin

ABSTRACT: About 30% of the resinous material in coniferous needles is converted to a nonsaponifiable fraction during saponification of this material to produce sodium chlorophyllin. The authors study the composition of the nonsaponifiable fraction and isolate components of practical value from it: phytol, β-sitosterol, β-carotene and vitamin E. The resultant data are tabulated. The highest phytol concentration was observed in fractions distilled at 135°C in a vacuum of $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg. A detailed description of spectral analysis of this fraction will be given in another paper in this series. Orig. art. has: 8 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

UDC: 668.445 : 674.87

Card 1/1

ZHUKOV, I.F., inzh.; KOSHELEV, M.P., insh.; LYSYAK, V.A., insh.

Improving elements of pylons in subway stations. Transp. stroi. 14 no.11:53 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

LYSYAKOV, A. PA 190T57

USSR/Engineering - Automobiles May 51

"Automatic Plant," A. Lysyakov

"Nauka i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 5, pp 41

Briefly describes new entirely automatic plant fabricating pistons for automobile engines. All operations, from casting blanks to greasing and packing pistons in finished form, are performed by machines. Light signals on control panel permit one-man check on all machines. Special meters record production progress. Several repairmen watch the continuous process and interfere only when certain machine fails in operation.

190T57

LYSYAKOV, A.

Anticreep systems for cargo hoist structures. Mor.flot 21 no.1:13-16 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Moskovskogo mekhnanicheskogo zavoda.
(Hoisting machinery--Safety measures)

SOV/118-59-4-4/25

28(1)

AUTHORS: Lysyakov, A.G., Engineer; Preobrazhenskiy, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Larionov, N.I., Engineer

TITLE: Bridge-Type Stacking Cranes

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959, Nr 4, pp 14-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The design office of the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Technology of the Automobile Industry) has developed, under the supervision and with the participation of the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pod"yemnogo-transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lifting and Transportation Machine Building), a bridge-type stacking crane for the semi-finished product warehouse of the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (the Moscow Small Car Plant). Technical characteristics are:

Card 1/2

Bridge-Type Stacking Cranes SOV/118-59-4-4/25

Load-lifting capacity - 2 tons; lifting height - 5.75 m; load lifting speed - 4 m per minute (adjusting speed - 2 m per minute); transportation speed of the carriage - 10.5 m per minute (adjusting speed - 6.85 m per minute); transportation speed of the bridge - 30 m per minute (adjusting speed - 2 m per minute); weight of the stacking crane - 4.6 tons. There are 2 photographs, and 3 diagrams.

Card 2/2

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Anticreeper devices used in load-lifting units abroad.
Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.12:31-33 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Safety appliances)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Automatic devices for engaging the anticreep clamps of rail cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.6:9-11 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Equipment and supplies)

USHAKOV, Pavel Nikolayevich; LYSYAKOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich;; LITVINOV, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk,retsenzent; TSYGANOV, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; OKOROKOV, A.A., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Safety regulations in designing and operating hoisting cranes] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri ustroistve i ekspluatatsii gruzopod"emnykh kranov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 217 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety regulations)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Lowering the weight of metal elements of cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.3:16-19 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Vibrating machines for unloading bulk materials from railroad trains. Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.7:22-26 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Vibrators) (Railroads—Freight) (Loading and unloading)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Braking cranes when they are blown along tracks by the wind.
Stroi. i dor. mash. 7 no.12:11-13 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Brakes)

LYADUKHIN, I.A.; NIKOLAYEV, A.F.; TARASOV, S.M.; DEVYATKOV, A.N.; VARKHOTOV, K.P.; ZLOTNIK, M.I.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.I.; LYSYAKOV, A.G.; GERSHTEYN, A.K.; KISS, N.L.; MEL'NIK, V.I.; BEYZERMAN, R.M.; SMIRNOV, I.M.; NIKUL'SHIN, K.Ye.

From the pages of Soviet magazines. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.9:31 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Bibliography—Construction equipment)

RUDENKO, N.F.; ALEKSANDROV, M.P.; LYSYAKOV, A.G.; TREYYER, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; BULATOV, S.I., red. izd-va; DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Course project in the design of hoisting machinery] Kursovoe proektirovanie gruzopod"emnykh mashin. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 303 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Bel.SSR (for Treyyer)
(Hoisting machinery--Study and teaching)

LYSYAKOV, A.G.

Devices for intershop conveying of piece goods. Mashinostroitel' no. 5:43-45 My '64. (MIRA 17:7

IYSYAKOV, A.G.

Using polymers in the manufacture of hoisting and conveying machinery. Mashinostroitel' no.8:38 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Anticreeper crane device with machine drive. Stroi. i dor.mash. 9 no.10:16-18 O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Increasing the maneuvrability and mobility of rubber-tired cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.4:6-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

LYSYAKOV, A.G., inzh.

Interchangeable equipment of jib cranes. Stroi. i dor. mash. 10 no.10:12-15 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

LYSYAKOV, M.I.; MARGORIN, G.N.; RUSAKOV, L.D.

Machine for rock removal during vertical shaft sinking. Gor. zhur. no.8:60 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Mining machinery--Patents)

BYSTROV, N.M., agronom; LYSYAKOV, M.P., tekhnik-khimik.

Storage of peanuts and soybeans at low temperatures. Masl.-zhir.prom. 19 no.3:8-9 '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Armavirskiy maslozavod No.4. (Peanuts) (Soybean)

LYSYAKOV, M.P.

Standard vessels for checking the precision of radio moisture meters.
Masl.-zhir.prom.22 no.6:31 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Armavirskiy maslozavod no.4.
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies) (Moisture)

PEREPECHKIN, L.P.; LYSYAKOVA, N.S.

Obtaining triacetylcellulose solutions in an acetylating mixture for stapling. Khim.volok no.6:43-44 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

AKIM, E.L.; PEREPECHKIN, L.P.; LYSYAKOVA, N.S.

Use of low-substituted hydroxyethylcellulose for the production of spun acetate. Trudy LTITSbP no.13:33-37 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

SOV/35-59-9-6979

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Demenko, I.M., Lysyakova, R.F., Yavorskaya, L.N.

TITLE: The Exact Positions of the Minor Planet Hebe

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, September 18, Nr 195, pp 5 - 6

ABSTRACT: Seventeen photographic positions of Hebe are cited, (epoch. 1950.0). The plates were obtained by the astrograph MAO AS UkrSSR (D = 40 cm, F = 5.5 m) during 1955 - 1957; the coordinates of the reference stars were taken from the Yale catalogues.

Card 1/1

DEMENKO, I.M.; LYSYAKOVA, R.F.; YAVORSKAYA, L.N.

Exact positions of the minor planet Haba. Astron. tsir. no.195:5-6 S '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR.

(Planets, Minor)

ACC NR: AR6028746 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/006/0010/0010

AUTHOR: Lysyakova, R. F.

TITLE: Utilization of the local desensitization method in positional observation of large planets

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.81

REF SOURCE: Tr. 16-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1963. M.-L., Nauka, 1965, 82-87

TOPIC TAGS: Jupiter planet, planetary photography, planet observation

ABSTRACT: A method is reported for measuring and processing the data associated with fixing the location of Jupiter by using the local desensitization method (see RZhAstr, 1963, 12.51.145). The equatorial coordinates in the FK3 system are given as well as the differences (O-C) of eight Jupiter positions obtained in Abastumani using the 16" photovisual refractor (June--July 1960) and 38 positions measured by the 16" astrograph of the GAO AN UkrSSR (see RZhAstr, 1965, 4237) (July--September 1961). In the latter case the coordinates were obtained separately for the Jupiter center and the ring rim. The average values of the differences (O-C) using eight frames are $-0.031^s \pm 0.017^s$ for α, and $+0.71" \pm 0.29"$ for δ. The same quantities averaged from 38 positions are $-0.007^s \pm 0.001^s$ and $+0.003^s \pm 0.001^s$ for α, and $+0.02" \pm 0.05"$ and $0.00" \pm 0.05"$

Card 1/2 UDC: 522:523.4

ACC NR: AR6028746

for δ when the observations were directed at the rim and at the center of the Jupiter ring, respectively. The errors for any position obtained with the astrograph were ±0.026^{s} and +0.32", and were larger with the Abastumani refractor due to its small field. It is concluded that the local desensitization method may be recommended for clearing photographic images when fixing the location of large planets. [Translation of abstract] Bibliography of 5 titles. N. Rizvanov

SUB CODE: 03

Card 2/2

LYSYANSKIY, Kh.B.; LUNINA, A.V.; VORONINA, V.V.

Ways of reconstructing the twisting shops of flax mills.
Tekst.prom. 14 no.8:30-32 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik TSNIILV (for Lysyanskiy). 2. Inzhener TSNIL (for Lunina). 3. Nachal'nik krutil'nogo tsekha fabriki "Iskra Oktyabrya." (for Voronina)
(Linen)

(and Sci Res Inst Bast Fibers

LYSYANSKIY, Kh.B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PRAVOTOROVA, N.N.

LP-500-L sliver draw-side. Tekst.prom. 20 no.1:33-34 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti lubyanykh volokon(for Lysyanskiy). 2. Glavnyy inzhener l'nokombinata imeni Lenina (for Pravotorova).
(Spinning machinery)

LYSYANSKIY, V. G.

93-57-7-8/22

AUTHORS: Korelyakov, V.V.; Lysyanskiy, V.G.; Kuz'mina, N.K.

TITLE: An Experiment in Developing Water-Injection Wells at the Pokrovskiy Oil Field with the Aid of Torpedoes (Opyt primeneniya torpedirovaniya pri osvoyenii nagnetatel'nykh skvazhin Pokrovskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 7, pp 29-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Serious difficulties were encountered in the exploitation of the Pokrovskiy oil field, especially the development of water-injection wells in the coal-bearing stratum. These difficulties were basically due to the poor state of the formation in the borehole area, the inadequate filtering surface in this area, the unsatisfactory opening of the stratum, and the contamination of the filtration zone. For this experiment, 10 water-injection wells at the Pokrovskiy

Card 1/2

oil field were torpedoed with OShT and TZhM torpedoes loaded with liquid explosives instead of using gun or TPK torpedo perforators which often prove unsatisfactory for the opening of strata. Three of the 10 wells were drilled in the Bashkir formation and eight in the coal-bearing stratum. Positive results were obtained for six wells and negative results for four wells. B.L. Kaplan, A.A. Polyakova, and M.V. Timoshenko from the torpedo laboratory of the Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods (NIIGR) carried out the torpedoing. Torpedo action on the casing can be controlled by measuring the diameter of a well in relation to its depth (kavernometrirovaniye). Fig. 1 shows such measurements for two wells with torpedoed casings. Fig. 2 shows the behavior of a well before and after torpedoing. Fig. 3 shows the intake of a well before and after torpedoing. The author concludes that the development of water-injection wells by torpedoing was successful in most cases. It increased the average absorption capacity of the wells two to three times and reduced well development time and expenses. There are three figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Oil wells-Control systems-Maintenance

LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Coefficient of sugar diffusion in beets. V. M. Lysyanskii. *Trudy Kiev. Tekhnol. Inst. Pishchevoi Prom.* 1953, No. 13, 51-60; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 47452.—The experimentally detd. diffusion coeff. (α) at 20-63° is satisfactorily given by $\alpha = 2.09 \times 10^6 e^{-8618/T}$, where T is the abs. temp.
M. Hoseh

LYSYANSKIY, V. M.

USSR

Approximate analytical calculation in a problem of sugar extraction from beet cossettes. V. M. Lysyanskii (Technol. Inst. Food Ind., Kiev). *Sakharnaya Prom.* 28, No. 7, 28-8(1954).—With two equations curves can be analytically detd. showing changes of av. concn. in cossettes and in extn. liquid across the whole diffusion app. The concn. in cossettes for any section of the diffusion app. can be analytically dt d. For optimum conditions of the diffusion process the influence of different phys. and geometrical factors at any spot in the diffusion app. was analytically investigated.

V. E. Baikow

LYSYANSKIY, V.I., Cand Tech Sci-(diss) "Study of the process of counter-~~current~~ stream mass exchange in ~~the~~ a hard solid-liquid system. (Applicable to the extraction of sugar from beet shavings)." Kiev, 1958. 17 pp with graphs (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Kiev Technological Inst of the Food Industry), 200 copies (KL,47-58, 133)

LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Determination of the mass-transfer coefficient in a diffuser. Sakh. prom. 34 no. 12:13-20 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti imeni Mikoyana.
(Diffusers) (Mass transfer)

LYSYANSKIY, V. M

"On Mass Transfer in the Process of Extraction Out of Solid Materials."

Report submitted for the conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Analytical investigations of the process of sugar extraction from cossettes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh. 1:80-95 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra protsessov i apparatov.
(Sugar manufacture)

LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Coefficient of mass transfer in a diffusion apparatus. Trudy KTIPP no.24:65-72 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Sugar manufacture)

LYSYANSKIY, V.M.

Diffusion constants of the process of sugar extraction from beets. Sakh. prom. 35 no. 1:15-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti imeni Mikoyana.
(Sugar manufacture) (Diffusion)